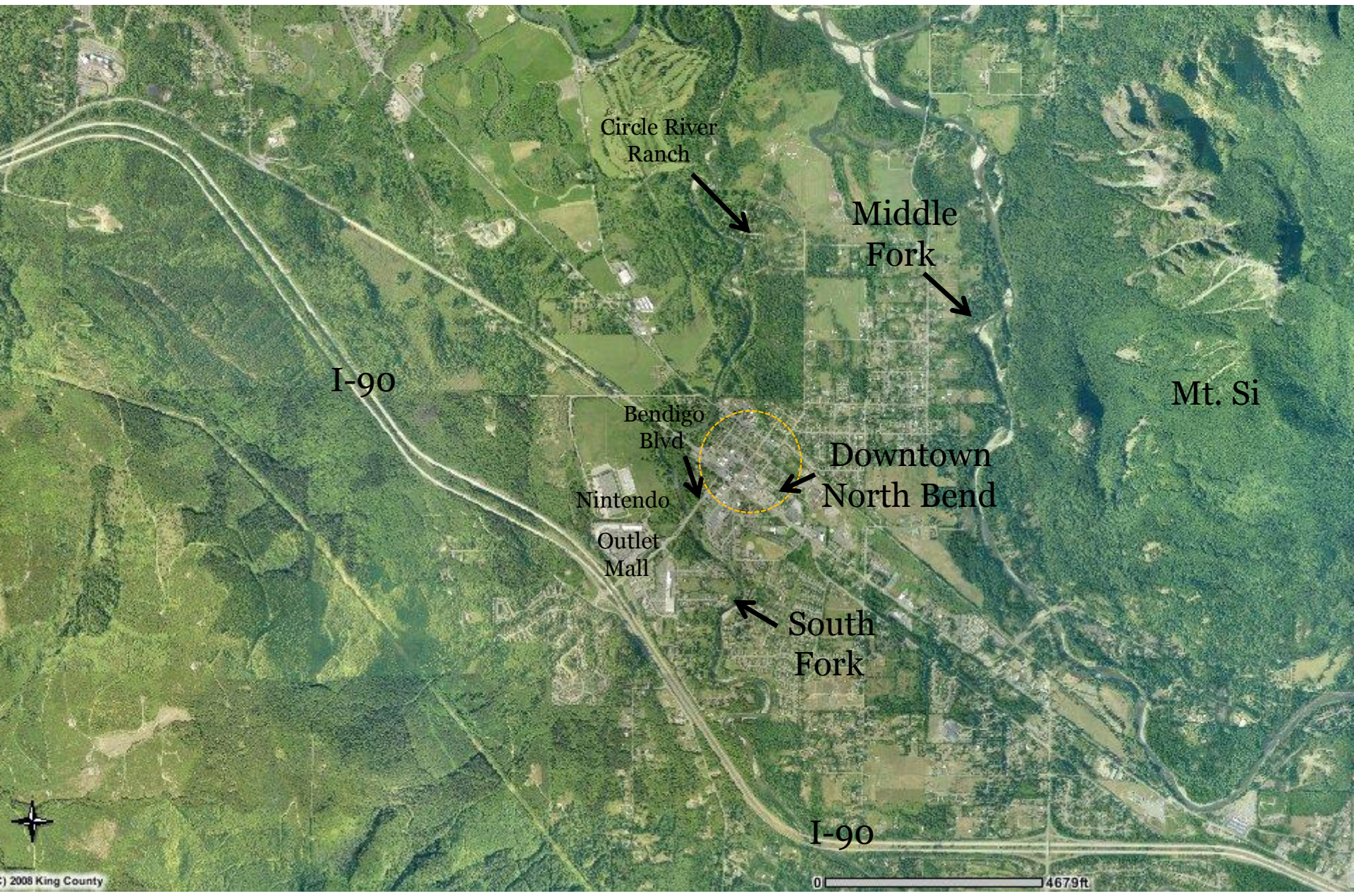


South Fork Snoqualmie River Corridor Plan

October 15, 2014 North Bend Senior Center



Upper Snoqualmie Valley



South Fork Snoqualmie



- Levees constructed mid-1960s
- Different flood protection levels on left & right banks
- Levee stability problems
- Flooding issues
- Channel migration hazards in Circle River Ranch
- Gravel build up continues between levees
- Poor ecological conditions

Related South Fork Flood Mitigation Projects



Flood Event Response



15 Structure Elevations



5 Buyouts on the South Fork

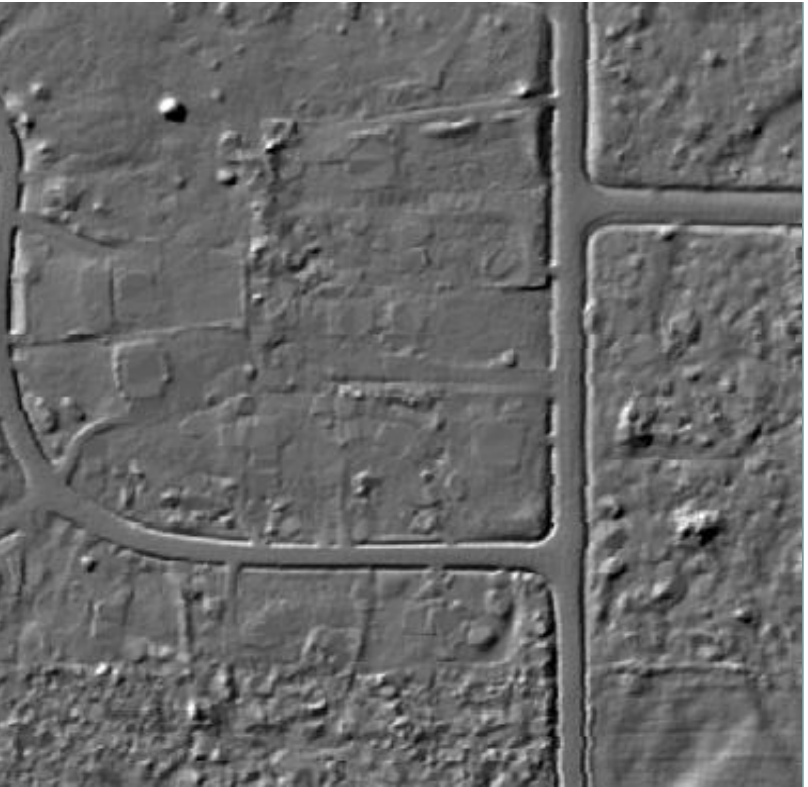
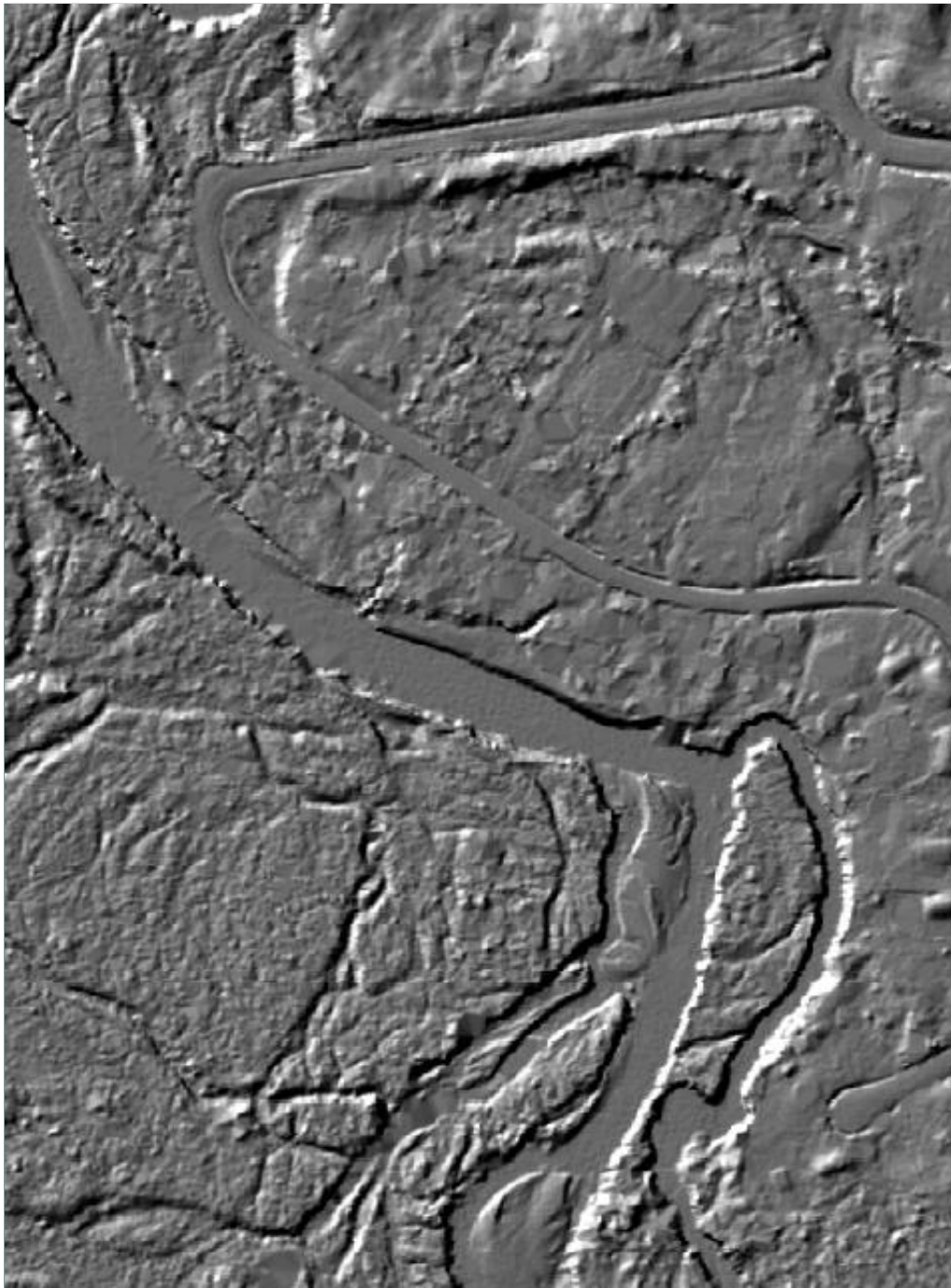


Seven bank repairs plus numerous sinkhole repairs between 2006 and 2012









Existing Conditions - Key Issues



- ≈\$20 million in damages to structures & roadway projected for a 100-yr event
- \$53.8 million assessed value inundated
- 144 structures and 4-miles of public roadway inundated in a 100-yr event
- Levees provide more protection to right bank (North Bend)
- Levees functioning below design capacity
- I-90 overtopping just past a 50-yr flood event
- Geotechnical instabilities somewhat less of a concern
- System ecologically degraded – channel simplified, riparian areas disconnected
- 30 Structures within channel migration hazard zone

A photograph of a river flowing through a dense forest. The water is dark and reflects the surrounding greenery. On the left bank, there are large, leafy branches leaning over the water. The right bank is also covered in thick, green bushes and trees. The overall scene is a lush, natural environment.

Questions, Discussion

Provisional Goals



Goal 1: Reduce risks from flood and channel migration hazards

- Provide 500 year flood protection in consideration of aggradation
- Eliminate high and moderate consequence geotechnical problems
- Reduce erosion and channel migration risk in areas with homes and infrastructure

Provisional Goals



Goal 2: Improve natural environment through sound and sustainable flood hazard management

- Improve aquatic habitat quality and quantity
- Improve riparian habitat functions

Provisional Goals



Goal 3: Reduce long-term costs of flood hazard management

- Implement cost-effective floodplain management solutions
- Reduce long-term maintenance and repair costs by 30%

Provisional Goals



Goal 4: Ensure Corridor Plan is consistent with King County's Equity and Social Justice Initiative.

Goal 5: Incorporate multiple objectives into the Corridor Plan through community and stakeholder involvement

Possible Corridor Approaches



- Continue Existing Management Practices
- Raise Levees In Place
- Corridor Wide Levee Setbacks

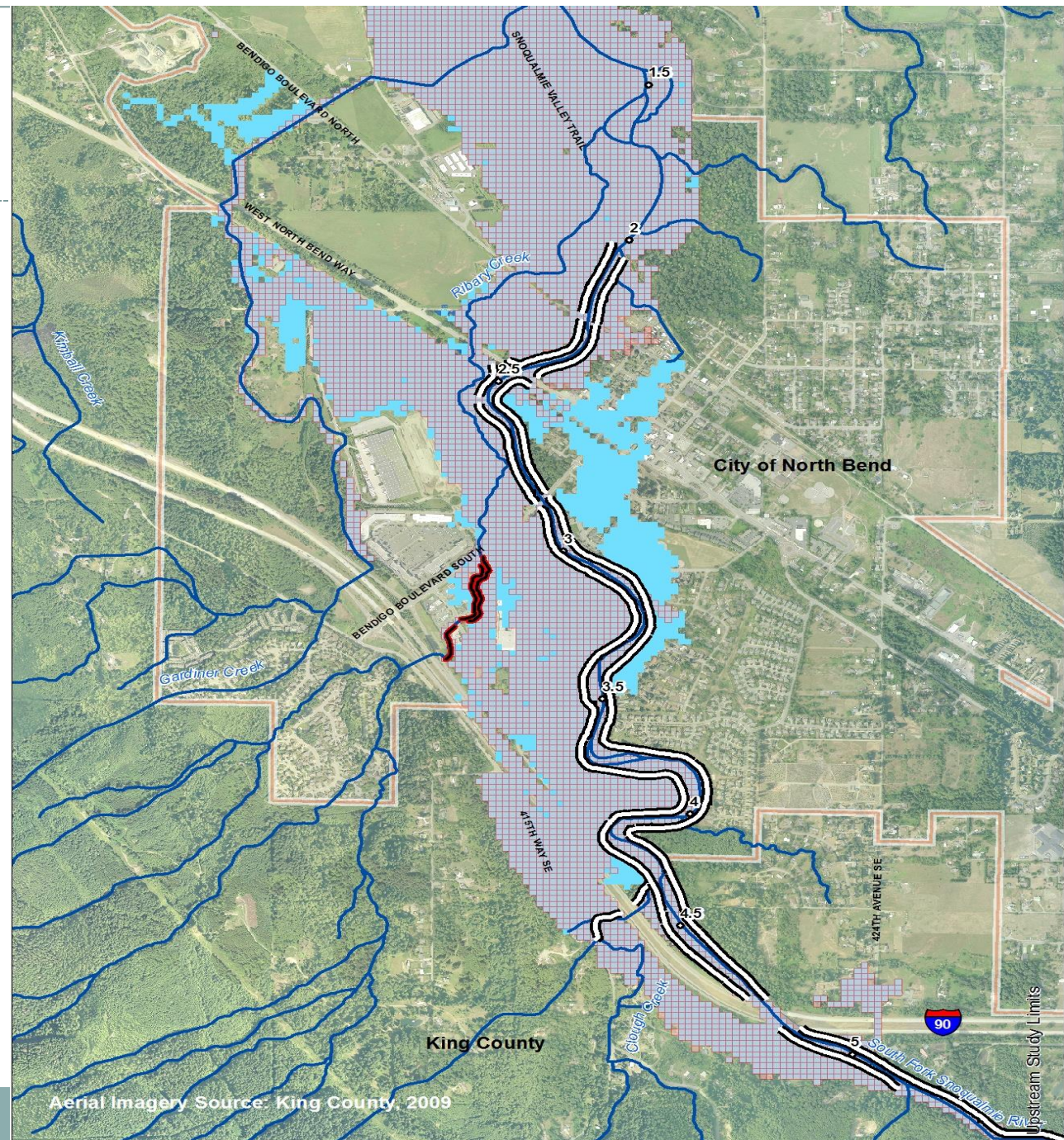


Continue Existing
Management Practices

Continue Existing Management Practices

Blue areas represent new areas of flooding over time

Purple represents areas that flood now



Continue Existing Management Practices



Advantages

- Low cost to implement

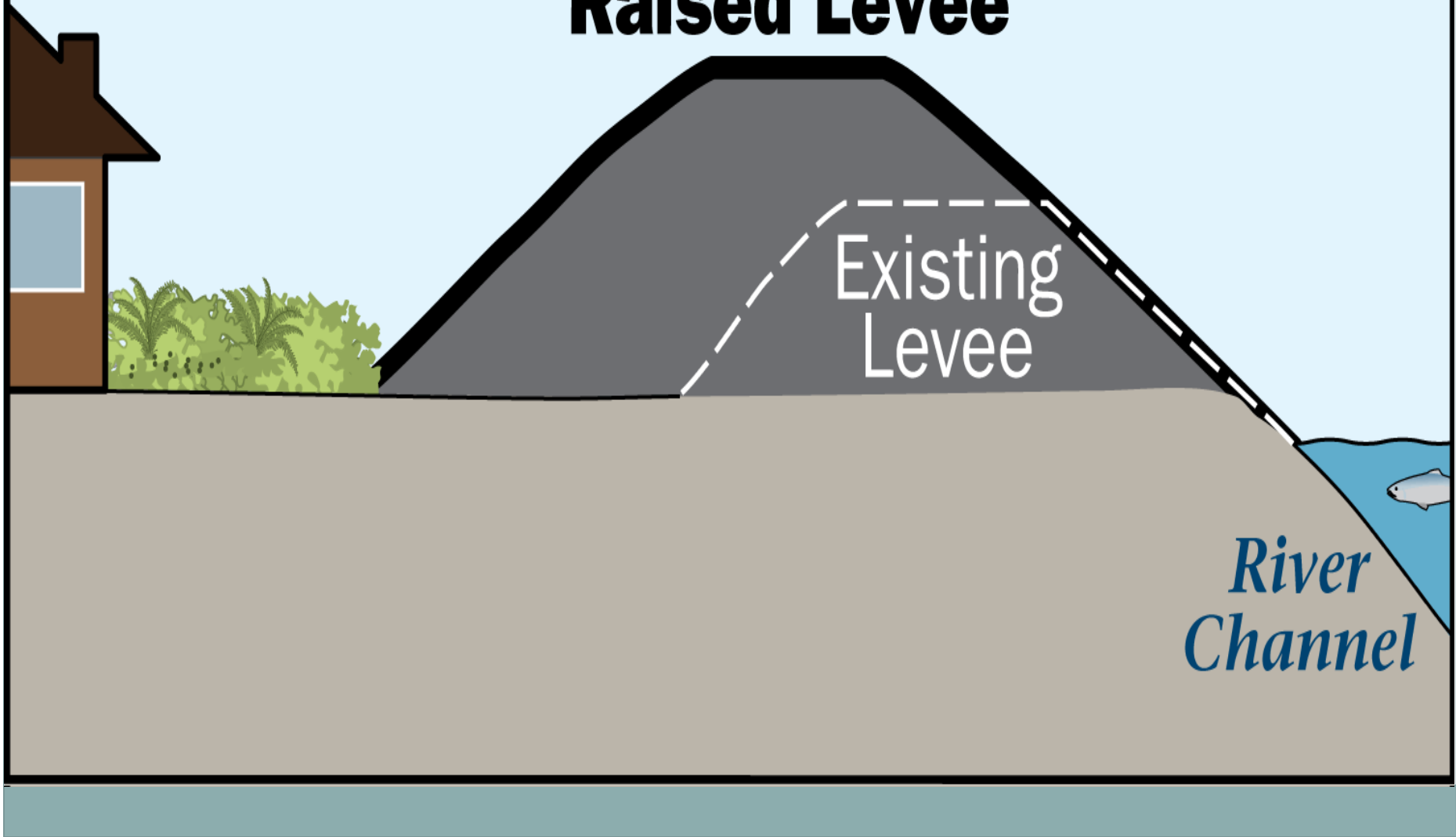
Drawbacks

- Maintains substandard flood risk conditions
- Increasing risk in future
- Increasing long-term costs as facilities degrade
- Further degrades ecological conditions

Raised Levee

Existing
Levee

*River
Channel*

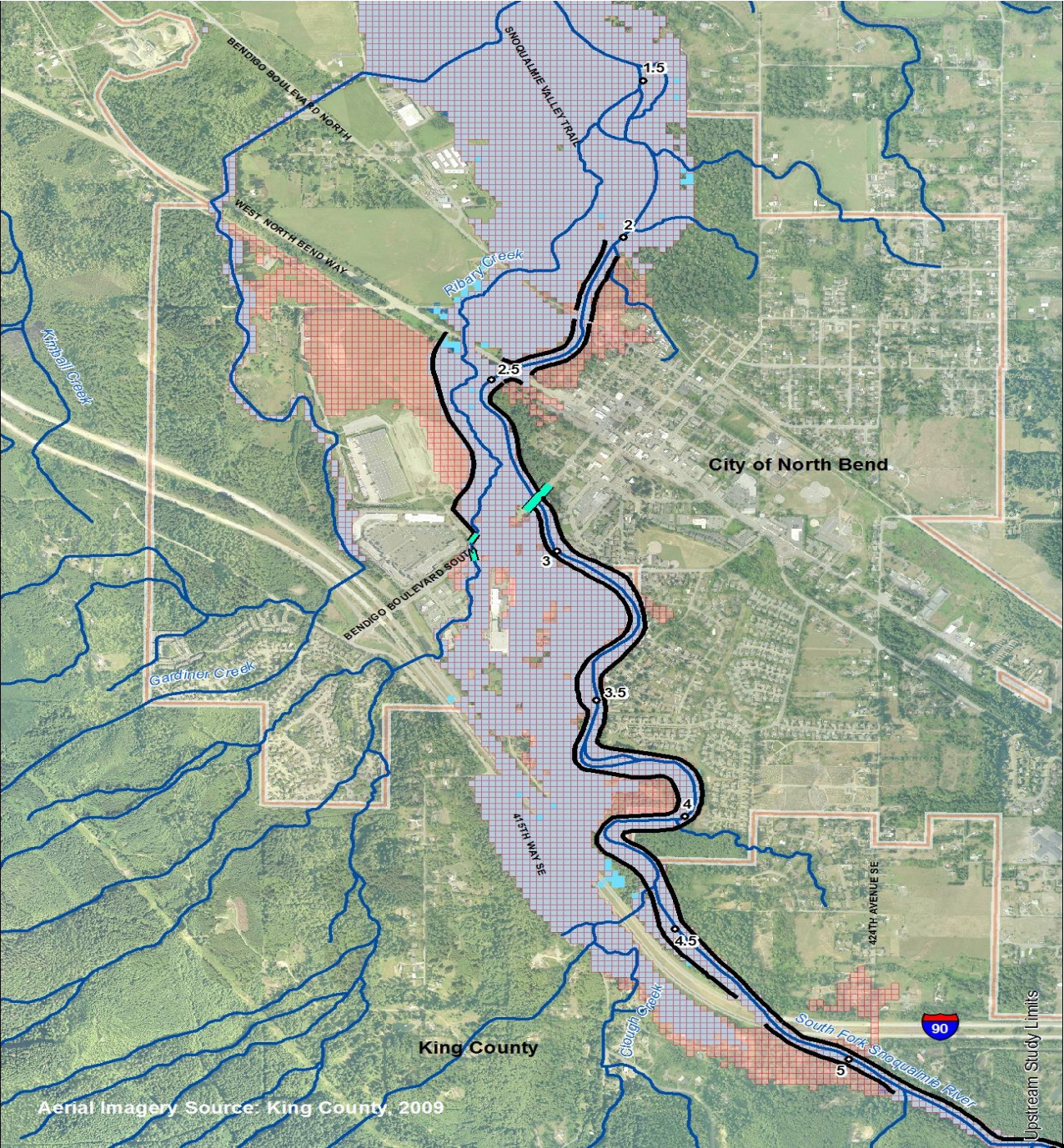


Raise Levees In Place

Blue areas represent new areas of flooding over time

Purple represents areas that flood now

Red represent areas no longer flooded



Raise Levees In Place



Advantages

- Provides some risk reduction to residences and North Bend Treatment Plant
- Preserves existing housing

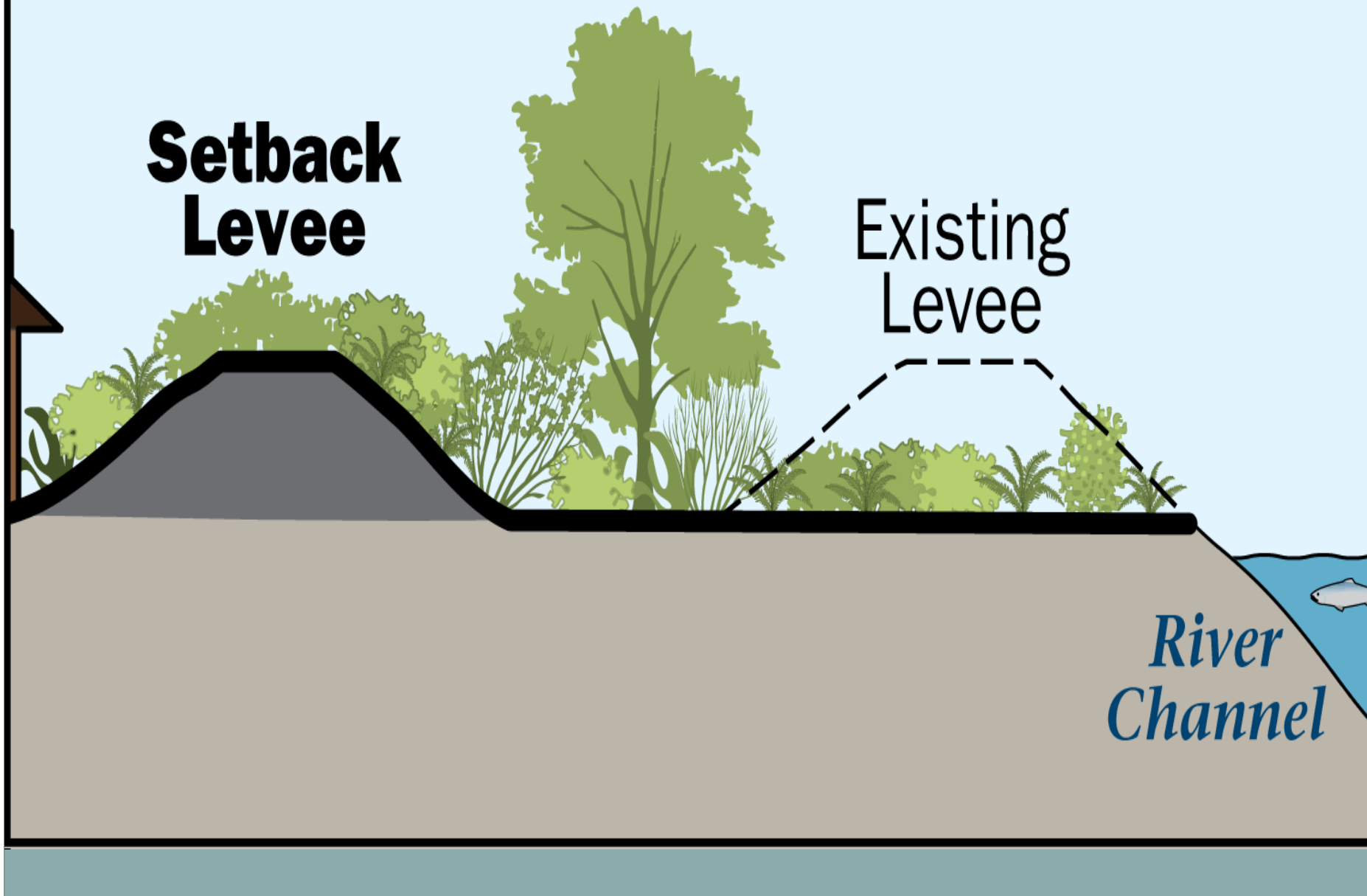
Drawbacks

- Does not eliminate Interstate 90 flood risk
- Further degrades ecological conditions
- Highest downstream impacts
- Expensive to construct and maintain
- Potentially at odds with stakeholders goals

**Setback
Levee**

Existing
Levee

*River
Channel*

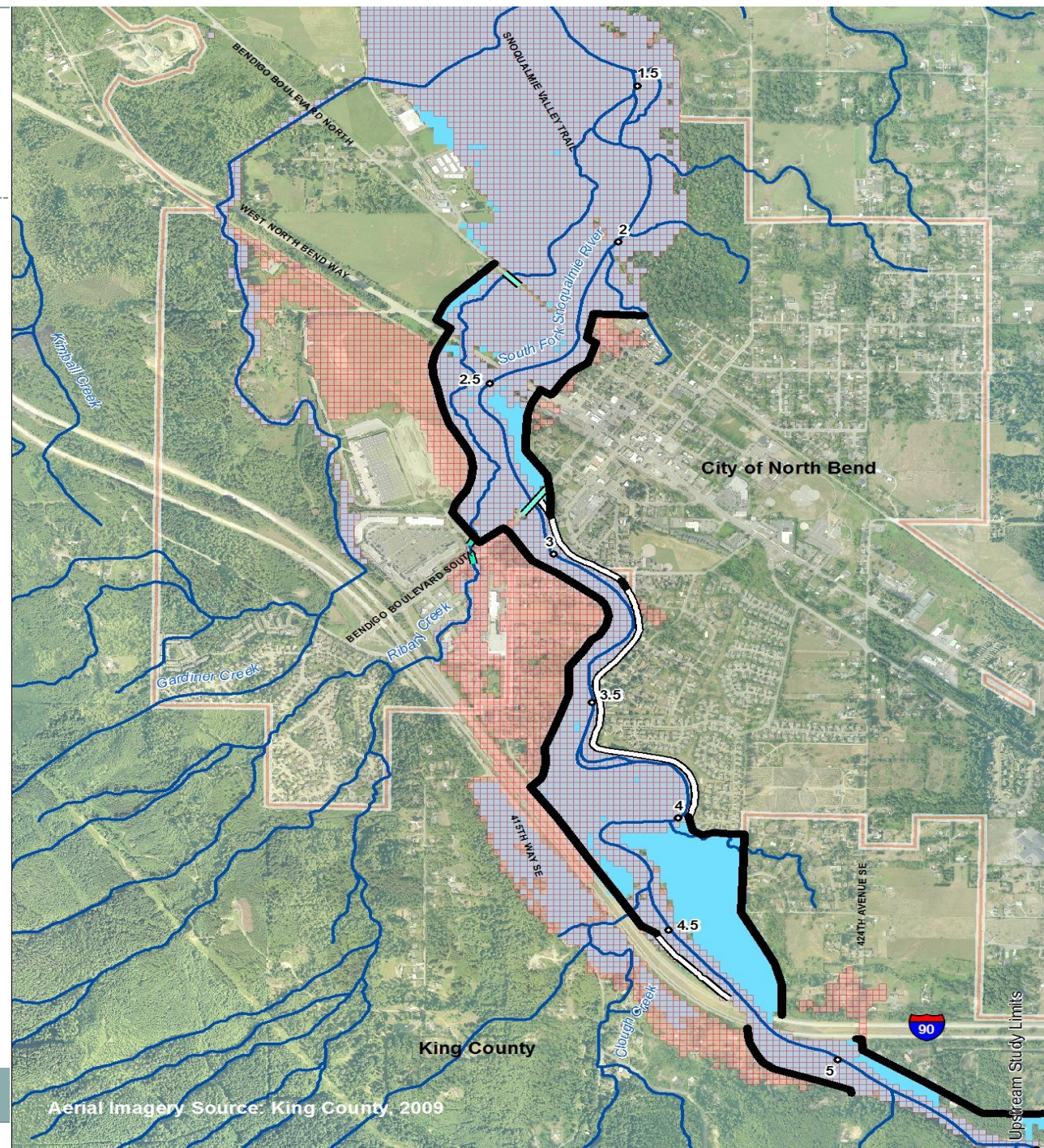


Large Scale Levee Setback Approach

Blue areas represent new areas of flooding over time

Purple represents areas that flood now

Red represent areas no longer flooded





Advantages

- Effectively protects residences, businesses
- Eliminates flood risks for the North Bend Treatment Plant and Interstate 90
- Significantly improves ecological conditions
- Lower long term maintenance costs
- Consistent with goals of many stakeholder

Drawbacks

- Some downstream impacts due to containment of flows
- Expensive to construct and requires extensive real estate including buyouts of residences

Other Tools



- Structure Elevations
- New In Stream Structures (bank stabilization)
- Property Acquisition
- Gravel Removal
- Land Use Management
- Bridge, Road and Culvert Modifications



Questions,
Discussion

South Fork Snoqualmie River Corridor Plan Team



Clint Loper, Supervising Engineer clint.loper@kingcounty.gov 206.477.4757

Mark Ruebel, Senior Engineer mark.ruebel@kingcounty.gov 206.477.4090

Richelle Rose, Project Manager richelle.rose@kingcounty.gov 206.477.4815

Phyllis Meyers, Sr. Ecologist phyllis.meyers@kingcounty.gov 206.477.4774

Todd Hurley, Geologist todd.hurley@kingcounty.gov 206-477.4714